

PHENIX Run16 status

time meeting 02/23/2016

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PHENIX Run 16 Coordinator

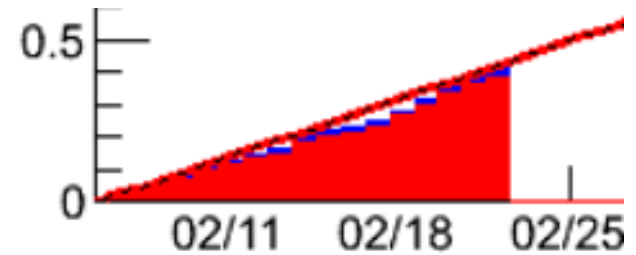
Institut de Physique Nucléaire Orsay,
CNRS/IN2P3, université Paris sud, Université Paris Saclay

Calendar

- Watch shifts started 12 January
- Detector closed 29 January
- timing with collisions started 5 february,
- Recording physics run since 6 february midnight
Efficiency improving. Still 10% to gain in data flow.
- Maintenance day: drift chamber (noise), VTXSP..
- AuAu: goal $>7\text{KHz}$ “narrowvertex” at end of store
- End of 10 weeks AuAu **to be precised**
- Then **5 weeks** d-Au,
- (then CeC)

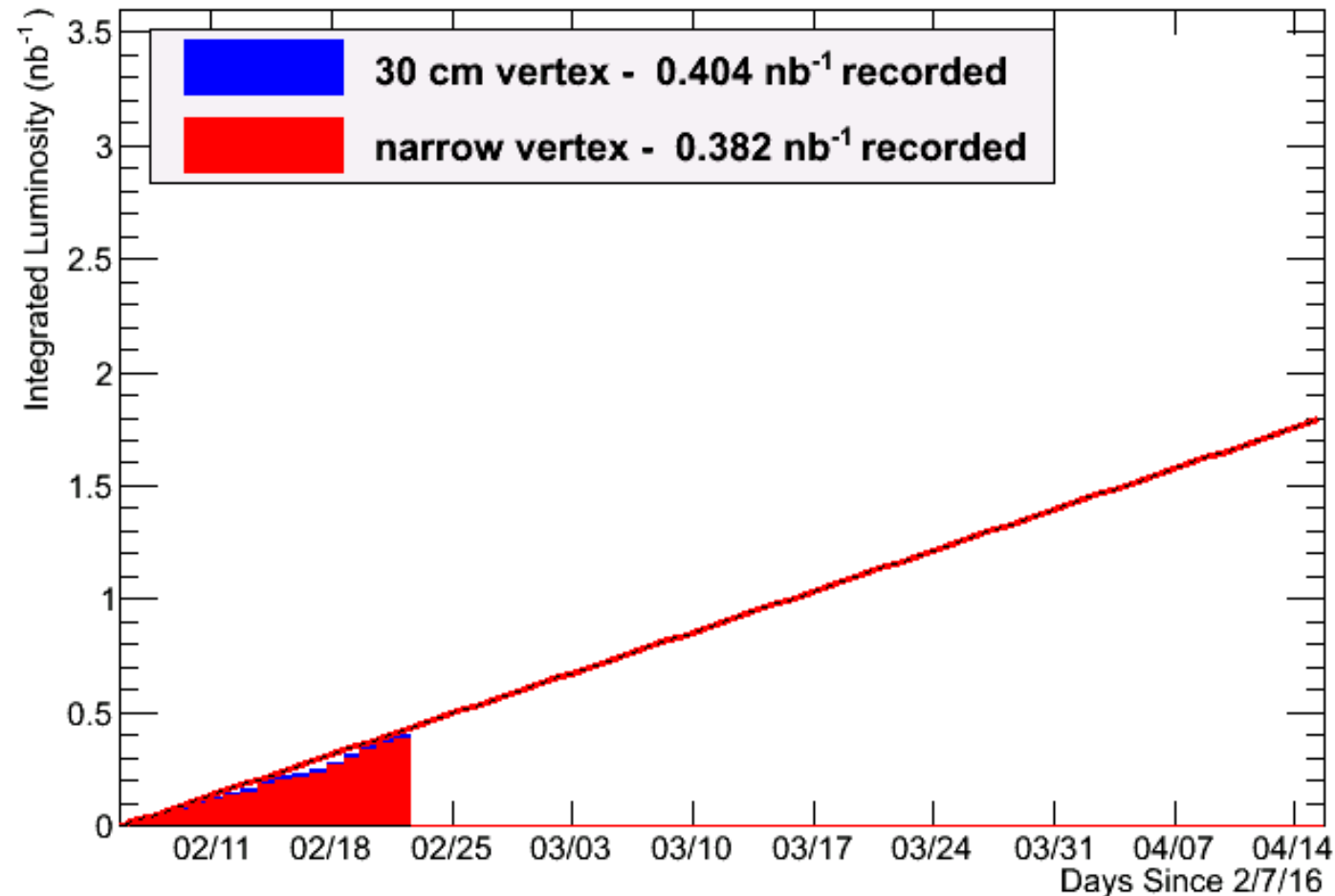
Last week

luminosity

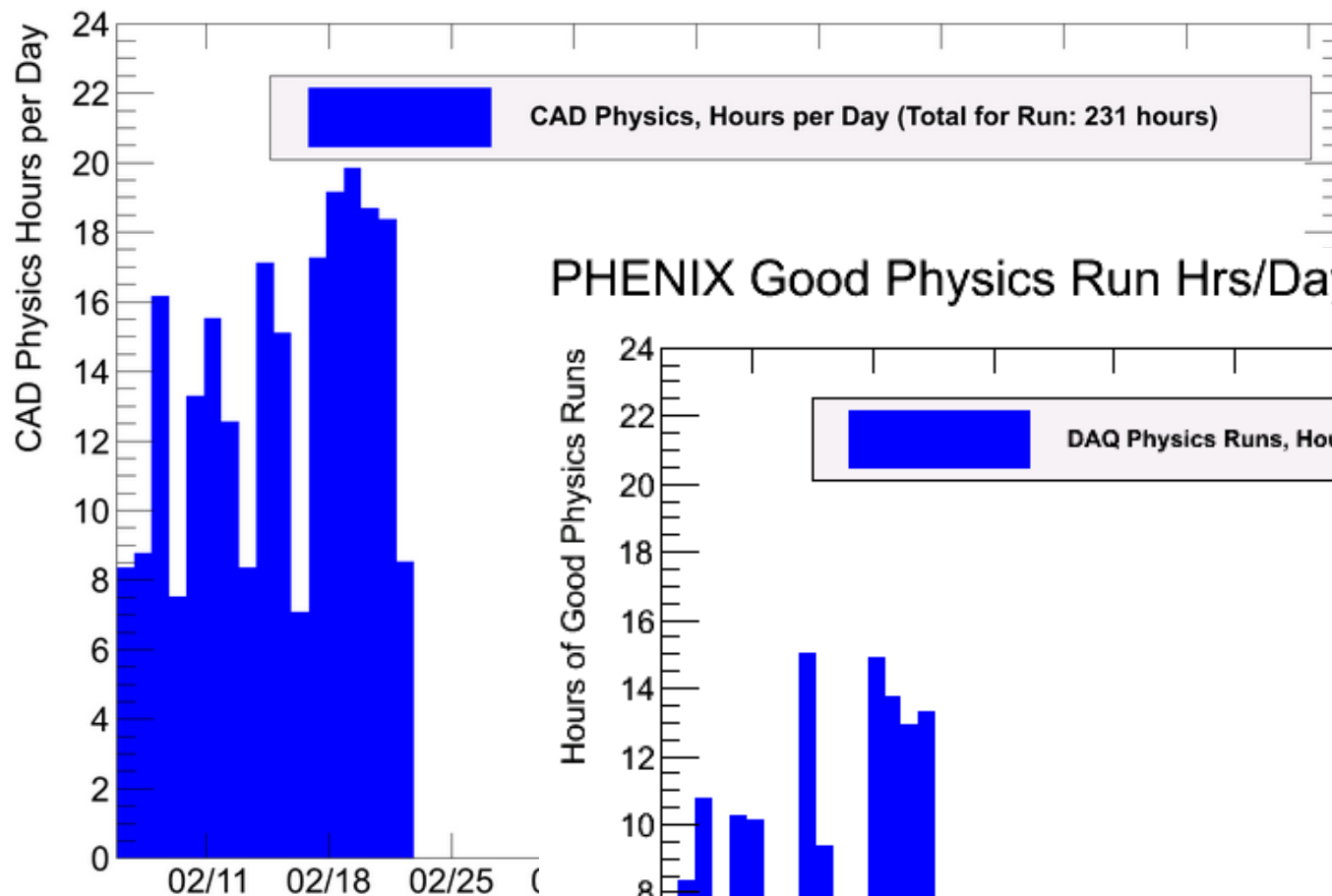


PHENIX Integr. Sampled Lumi vs Day

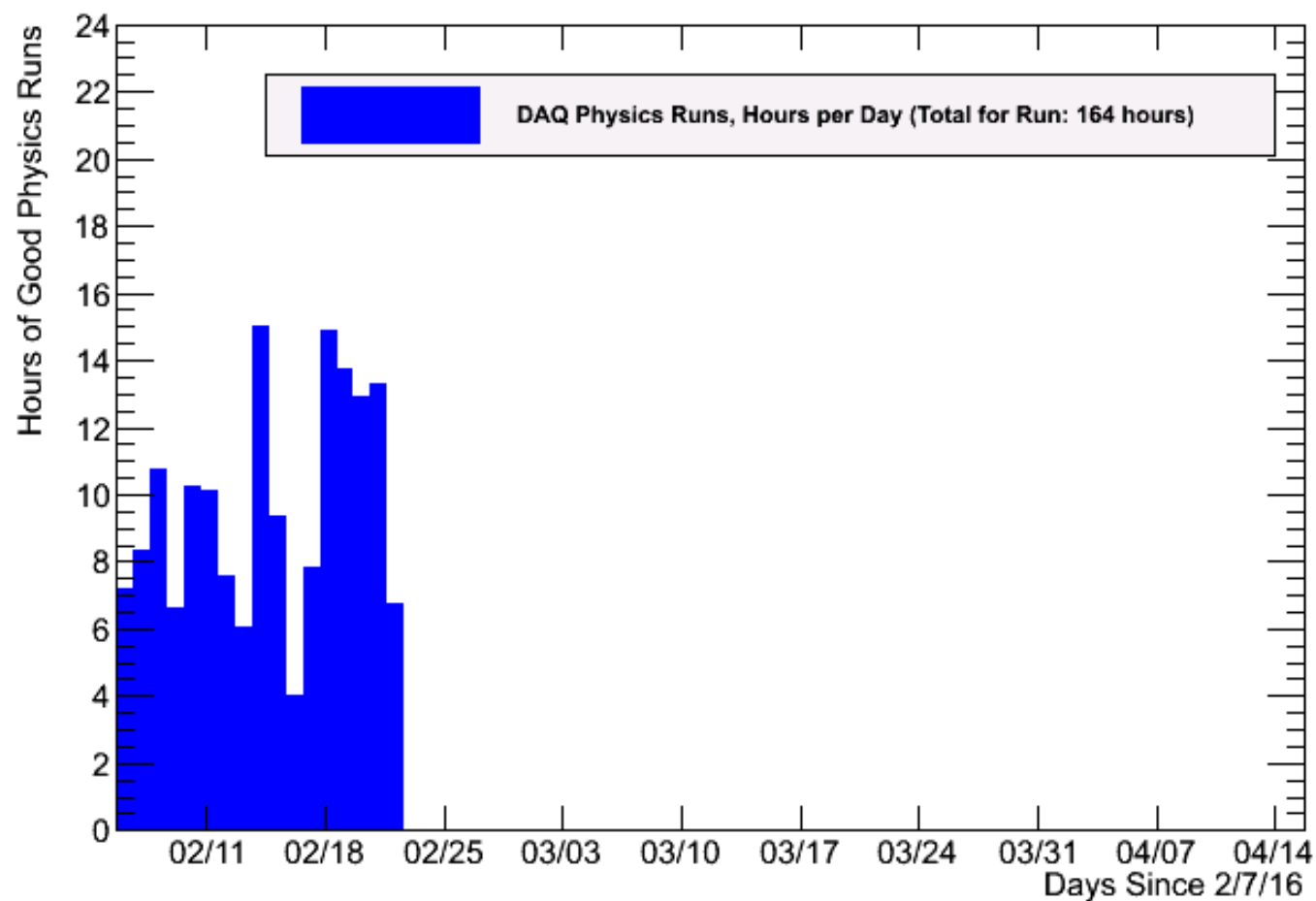
Tue Feb 23 09:00:18



Actual recorded
number in
agreement with BUP
goal 1.8nb-1
« narrow vertex »

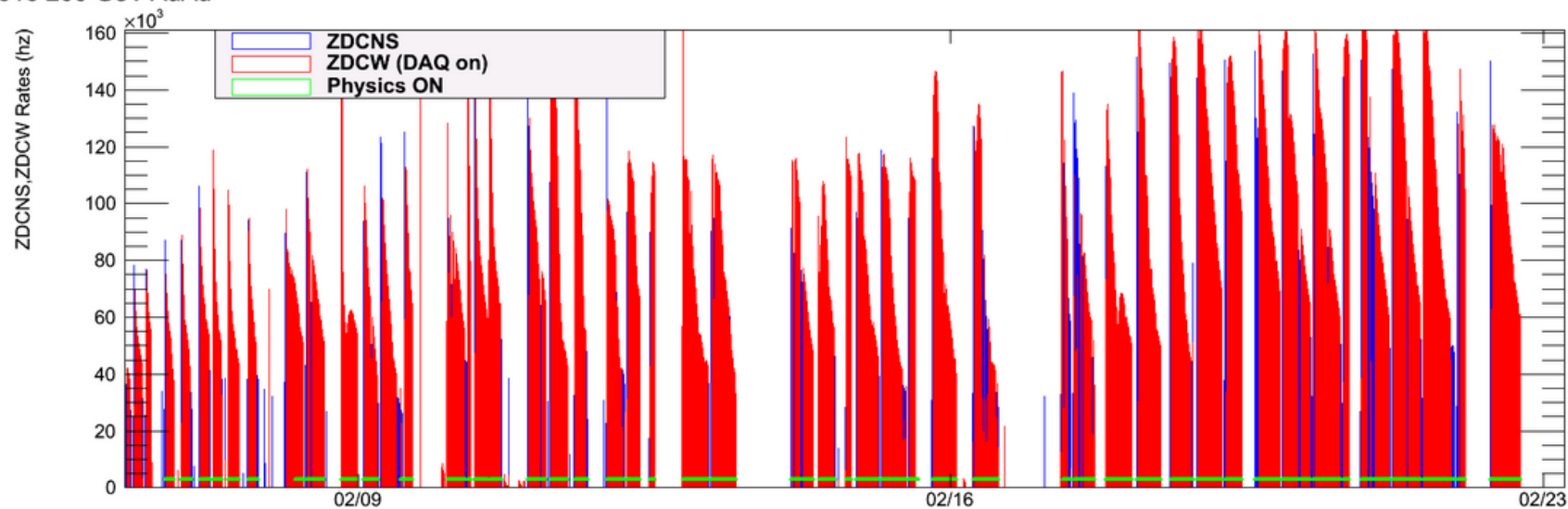


PHENIX Good Physics Run Hrs/Day vs Day



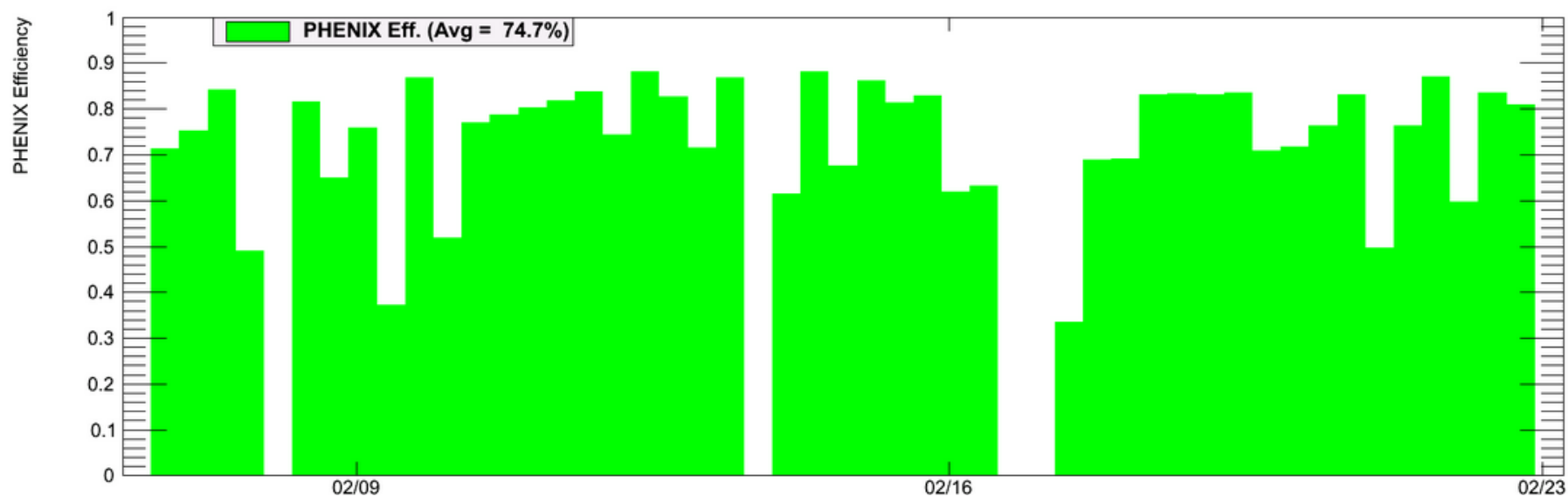
2016 200 GeV AuAu

Tue Feb 23 12:00:

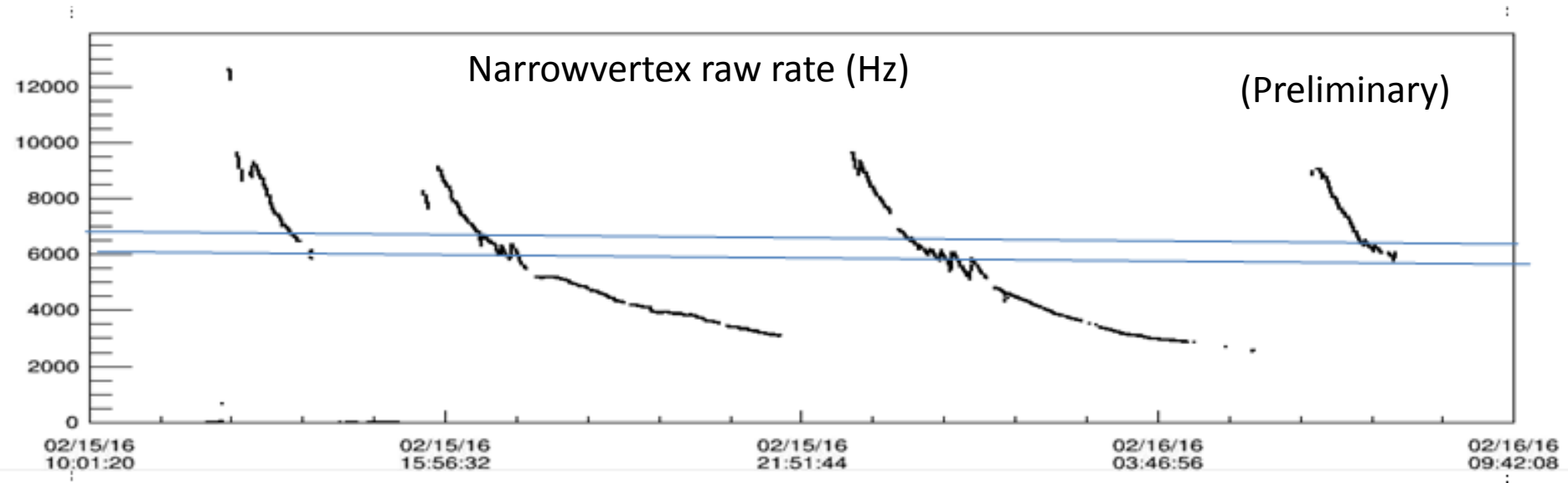


PHENIX Efficiency vs Day

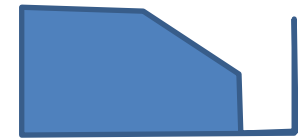
Tue Feb 23 12:00:



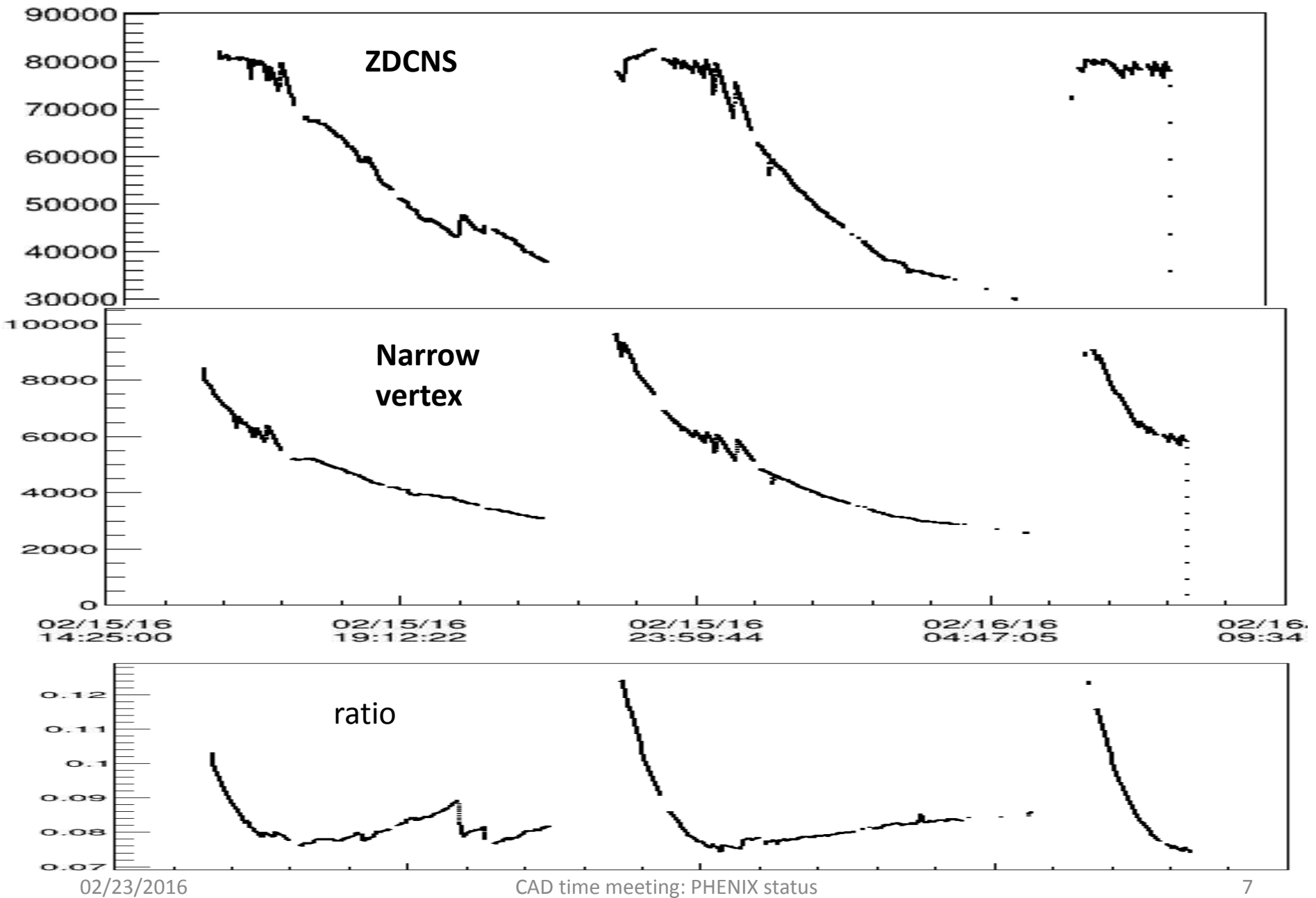
10% remain to gain on our daq flow
but we could already take more
luminosity at end of store

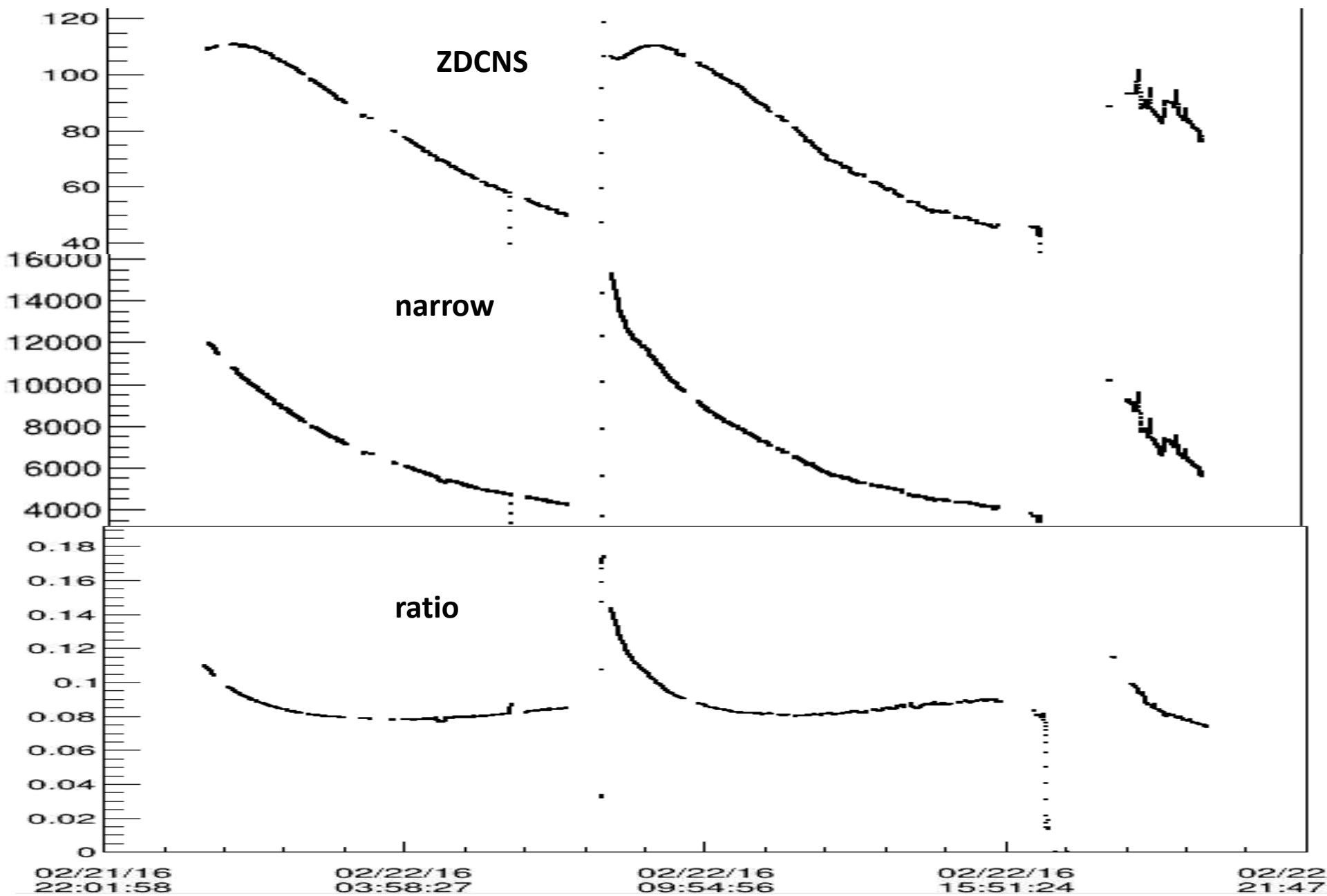


(shown last week)



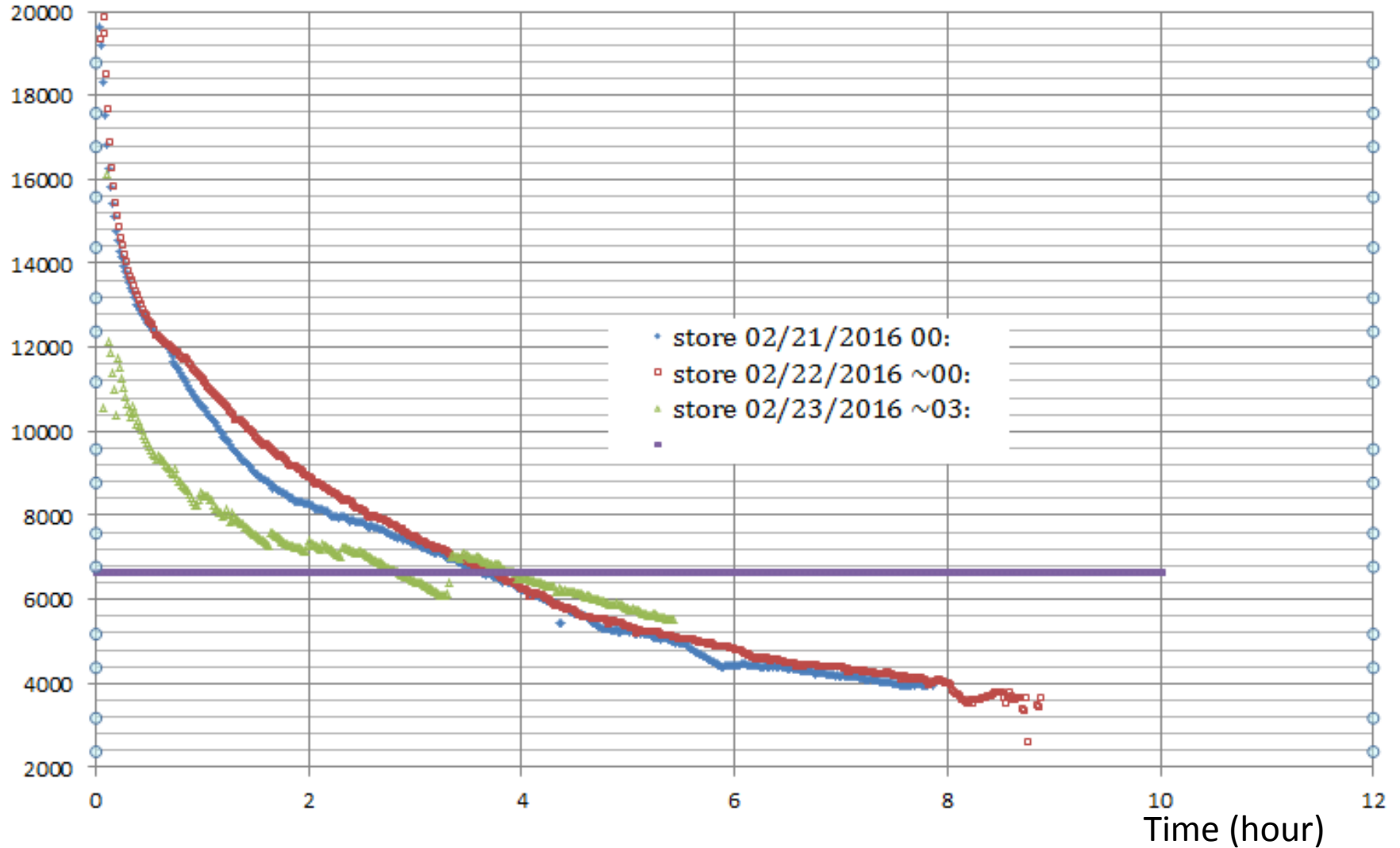
Narrow and all vertexes are not proportional





Length of store

« Raw Narrow vertex » (Hz)



Summary

- Taking data
- Efficiencies improving , 85% uptime achievable
- Integrated luminosity rate already close to the BUP goal...
 - Good at this early stage !
- Could accept more luminosity at the end of store.



Backup

D-Au BES: some extracts from the PAC June 2015:

In “2.2 Discussion of run 16 priorities:”

“2.2.2 **Five to seven weeks** of running to perform a small system beam energy scan: »

-« These measurements capitalize on the **unique and impressive versatility of the RHIC accelerator in providing a variety of collisions systems and energies.**”
- ... “**One of the hottest topics** in heavy ion physics in the past few years is the observed similarity between the behavior of many observables for p+p, p+A, d+A, 3He+A, and A+A, which poses the fundamental question of how small a system can exhibit thermalized QCD behavior. What is the smallest possible droplet of QGP, and how does the answer to this question depend on the collision energy and event multiplicity, which is to say on the temperature of the QGP in question? Addressing this newly opened, and challenging, question promises to deepen our understanding of, for example, which requirements have to be fulfilled for hydrodynamics to be applicable. »